

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
HOUSTON DIVISION**

SHERRY RIVIT, <i>Plaintiff,</i>	§ § § § § § §	CIVIL ACTION H-06-2163
v.		
WAL-MART STORES TEXAS, L.P., ET AL, <i>Defendants.</i>		

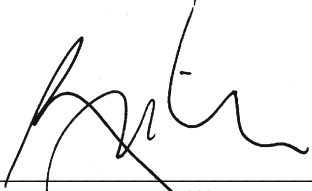
**ORDER**

The above-styled case has been removed to this court pursuant to diversity jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1332 and 1441. Dkt. 1. “[Courts] have an independent obligation to determine whether subject-matter jurisdiction exists, even in the absence of a challenge from any party.” *Arbaugh v. Y & H Corp.*, 126 S.Ct. 1235, 1244 (2006). The party seeking removal to the federal forum based on diversity bears the burden of establishing that the requirements are satisfied. *Garcia v. Kock Oil of Tex., Inc.* 351 F.3d 636, 638 (5th Cir. 2003). To establish subject-matter jurisdiction predicated on diversity, there must be complete diversity of citizenship among the parties, and the amount in controversy must exceed \$75,000.00. 28 U.S.C. § 1332. For jurisdictional purposes, the citizenship of the members of an unincorporated entity, such as a limited partnership, is determined by looking at the citizenship of all of its partners. *Carden v. Arkoma Assocs.*, 494 U.S. 185, 187-88, 110 S.Ct. 1015 (1990). When there is a defective allegation of citizenship in the notice of removal, a party may amend the notice to cure the defect. *D.J. McDuffie, Inc. v. Old Reliable Fire Ins. Co.*, 608 F.2d 145, 146 (5th Cir. 1979). The court finds that the defendant Wal-Mart Stores Texas, L.P has made defective allegations of citizenship by not demonstrating the citizenship of all of its

partners. Accordingly, it is ORDERED that Wal-Mart Stores Texas, L.P. amend its notice of removal to cure this defect within 30 days of the date of this order.

It is so ORDERED.

Signed at Houston, Texas on September 12, 2006.



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Gray H. Miller  
United States District Judge